

## EXTRA CARE NEEDED IN MOULTING PERIOD

Precaution Makes Better Layers and Breeders When Right Time Has Arrived.

SHOULD HURRY SEASON

Method of Feeding Is One Way and Picking Feathers Another.

By FRANK HECK, Practical Poultryman and Editor of Successful Poultry Journal.

The moulting period for fowls is more or less exhausting and is a severe tax on vitality. This is especially true if the birds are two years of age or older. There are, of course, exceptional individual cases, but as a general rule the above statements may be depended upon. In many cases fowls three and four years old will go through the moulting period in perfect health and vigor, and will be ready for another season of laying and breeding without having required any very unusual care or attention. In other cases the first moulting period will leave the bird in such condition that it will be of little value in the future. Much depends upon the constitutional vigor of the fowl, gained through inheritance or resulting from proper development from the time the chick is hatched till it reaches maturity.

Hereditary weakness is very apt to show itself in various forms during the moulting period, and then is the time for the poultryman to rid his flock of such specimens as are apt to produce offspring which will possess reasonable stamina, vigor and health.

The prudent breeder, however, will not fail to give his moulting fowls a little extra attention. He will find it advantageous to do this even though he is only slightly interested in them, and in regard to whether he will only a few chickens in a back yard or a farm full. It is folly to willfully neglect the fowls to such extent that they will be unfitted for breeding pens next season, and will reach the winter months in such physical condition that there will be practically no egg production at just the time when it is most desirable.

There is nothing difficult about properly caring for the fowls, and there is no complicated system of management necessary. The following bits of advice should be especially considered. Let the reader get it fixed in his mind that these simple duties constitute the gist of the entire matter.

Give the fowls a rest from the breeding pen. Do not force them for egg production. Rid the poultry house and yards completely of all vermin and filth. Keep the premises scrupulously clean. Avoid overcrowding and all other conditions which tend to irritate the fowls. See that there is a constant supply of fresh cool water for them to drink. Shield them from extreme heat. Shade or some kind of protection from the sun is absolutely necessary. The above suggestions cover the matter thoroughly in a general way.

The main object to be accomplished is to get the fowls through the moult in a perfectly healthy condition and as early as possible in the fall, so that they will be ready for laying. It is not advisable to attempt to unduly force nature in hastening the moult, but sometimes it may be done without injury. The light and heavy feeding method is a successful one if judiciously employed. The plan is to check egg production by giving the fowls not more than half the regular quantity of food and to feed bulky foodstuffs, such as oatmeal, alfalfa and all kinds of green foods. The night meal should consist of whole grain and in about half the usual amount.

If the breeder has more than one yard for his fowls, it will help matters to change the flocks, giving them pens to which they are not accustomed. This aids in checking the moult. After the fowls have been in the new pen for two or three weeks there should be a complete change in the bill of fare. They should be given a great variety of food and the amount gradually increased till at the end of a week, when all they can possibly eat should be placed before them. A mash composed of ground grains, including a liberal amount of bran, should be given once a day. Oil meal or linseed meal should be added in liberal quantities, but not enough to cause looseness of the bowels. The fowls should be easily obtainable, may also be used to advantage. The effect of this continued heavy feeding will be to cause the old plumage to fall rapidly, and the new feathers will come in uniformly and quickly.

Another method of forcing the moult is to pick the feathers as they open. This requires a great deal of time if there are many fowls to be handled. The feathers may be picked without injury to the fowls if the feathers are dead. The saving in time in the difference between the time when nature has dried and shrunk the quill so that the feather falls out. In testing this method, pick up a bird and pluck a few feathers from the breast. If the quill easily and are shrunk and dry at the end of the quill they may be plucked without hurting the bird, but if the ends are very moist or if there is a trace of blood in the opening in the skin such feathers should not be plucked. A little practice will enable a person to judge from the general appearance of the skin and the feather if the plumage may be plucked or not.

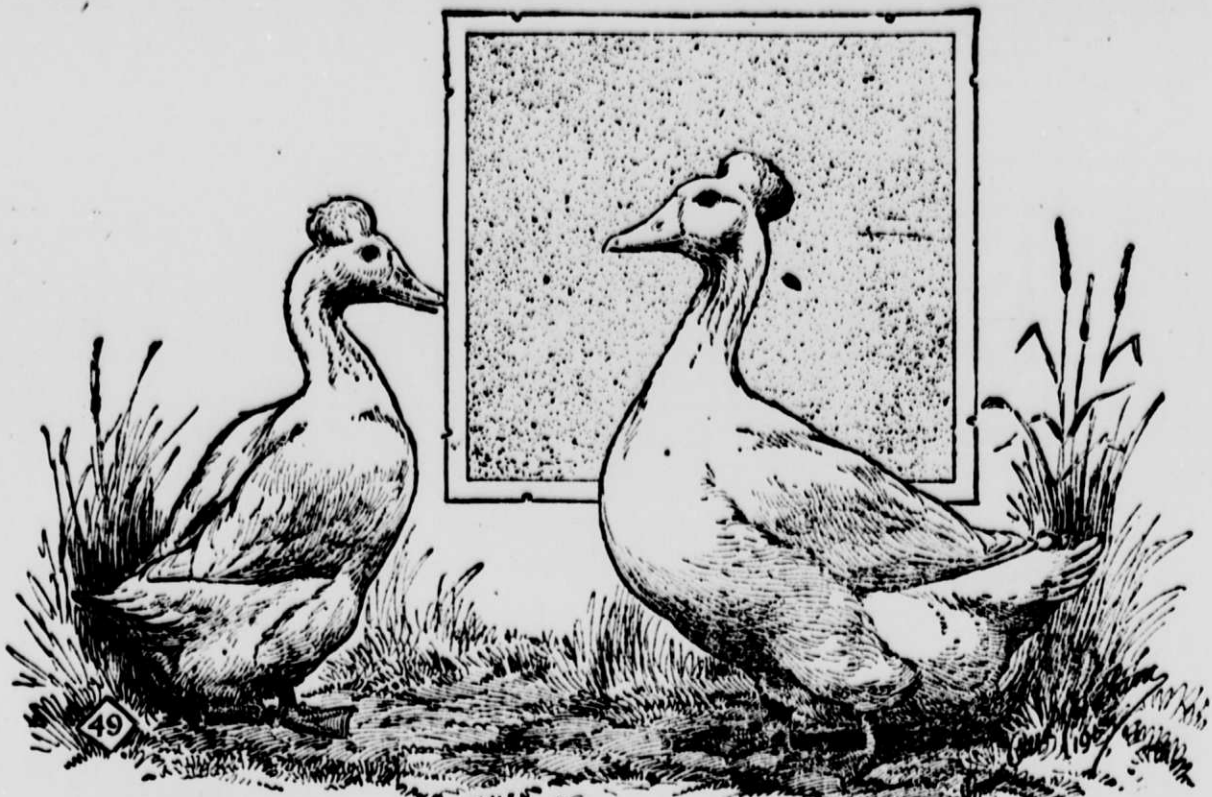
If there is no inclination upon the part of the breeder to adopt any unusual method of forcing the moult, he may facilitate it in a natural way by giving the fowls the general care previously outlined. If a hen persists in sitting she should be allowed to hatch a brood of chicks even though they must be disposed of as broilers. She will moult much sooner if handled in that way.

Another point which the amateur poultryman should bear in mind is that the fowls cannot be expected to produce many eggs during the moulting period, and there should be no attempt to get a heavy egg yield by feeding condiments and egg laying ration. The fowls should consist of ordinary grain mixtures with liberal quantities of green food and as much meat and oily foods as the fowls will stand. Some of the fowls in nearly every flock will lay fairly well during the moult, but this condition is not especially desirable, because it usually means less eggs during the winter.

There should be a complete rest during the moulting period and every effort made to get the birds into full feather and in perfect health and vigor before cold weather sets in. If we are breeding poultry solely for egg production, it is advisable to dispose of all fowls which are persistently late in moulting each season. There are many cases where fowls will go well into the winter before fully completing the moult, and such birds are not profitable as layers. It seems, too, that some specimens stamp this undesirable characteristic upon their progeny and that no amount of good care and management will overcome it.

The moulting season is naturally an unproductive one, and from every viewpoint, including financial profit, it is desirable that this period be as short as possible and that it be confined to the summer months.

## USED ALMOST ENTIRELY FOR ORNAMENTAL PURPOSES



**Crested White Ducks.** This is an odd and interesting variety. It is approximately of the same shape as the Pekin duck and averages about one pound less in weight. Its plumage is pure white and the legs and bill are orange yellow. The distinguishing feature of this variety is a large crest of feathers set firmly on the top of the head. Crested ducks are not bred very extensively. Their breeding and rearing are restricted chiefly for exhibition only. Although good layers and splendid growers, the relatively higher price of breeding stock forbids their use on commercial duck farms, where other varieties may be purchased at less cost.

## NEW POULTRY BUILDING AT STATE FAIR IS BIG

Besides Having All Conveniences It Can Accommodate Heavy Entry.

The rapid growth of the poultry industry in New York State and throughout the country generally has increased annually the number of entries at the New York State Fair until the quarters provided for the poultry display have become sorely inadequate. Fair Commis. have been planning for a new poultry building each year, but it has remained for William H. Manning, the newly appointed superintendent of poultry, to actually construct and make ready for use.

It was not many years ago that the poultry display at the State Fair was considered of only minor importance, but it has increased in proportion gradually until it is by far the greatest of all living stock exhibits and recognized as one of the chief drawing cards of the fair. The new building has been designed and constructed not only from the standpoint of architectural beauty but to furnish ample room for the accommodation and caring for all exhibits and at the same time provide every convenience to the visiting public. The main building is 250 by 125 feet and with the two wings makes a total length of 360 feet. All walls are of brick, the exterior being a light buff and the interior a light gray in color. In general style it conforms with the other buildings now on the ground.

The lighting and ventilation are of the best. Besides the many windows and doorways, there are large skylights. In the main building is a wide gallery provided with seats, overlooking the main floor, for the accommodation of visitors. In the center of the building on the ground floor is a concrete duck pond with columns and balustrades. During fair week this will contain one of the finest collections of rare species of waterfowl ever shown. The entire building will be equipped with Empire coils of improved design, made especially for the State Fair Commission. There will be wide aisles between the various lines of cooping and each row of coops will be protected by a strong iron railing standing about 2 1/2 feet in front of the coops, to prevent the visitors from annoying or molesting the birds. All turkeys, ducks and geese will be cooped outside the building in concrete and steel wire coops, similar to cages in zoological parks. On the balcony floor is located a lecture room that may be utilized for club and association meetings.

The building, complete in every detail, is pronounced the finest poultry exhibition hall in the world. In addition to the building are many other worthy features that have been added, which should be mentioned in making this year's poultry show larger and better than ever before. Under the direction of Supt. Manning a special poultry prize list has been prepared, including a large egg classification, pens of various varieties of ducks, &c., not formerly listed. In addition to the liberal regular prizes \$500 in special prizes will be offered.

Barney Mosher of Johnstown, who has acted as floor superintendent at Madison Square Garden for several years past, will serve in the same capacity at Syracuse this year. Capable men will be in charge of the exhibits. This year for the first time the poultry exhibit will be kept open in the evenings. Competition is open to the world and every one is invited to attend. The dates are September 8 to 13.

## ONE MAN TO RUN FARM.

Missouri Experiment Station Will Try to Prove Theories.

A one man poultry farm is being established by the Missouri State Experiment Station at Mountain Grove. Five acres have been set aside and a model poultry demonstration farm has been planned, and is being established and fully equipped just as the station would recommend it.

Thousands of people have asked themselves the question, "Can I make a living from poultry on five acres, and if so, how?" It is this question which Mr. Quisenberry and his associates have set out to answer. Only such methods as have been tested and proved successful at the experiment station will be used. Their best methods of feeding, their best colony house, breeding house, laying house, and all the methods of care and management which have proved best with them will be put into actual practice on this farm for all the dollars and cents which they can make out of it. The plans of the farm are unique and are arranged with a view to saving labor as much as possible.

It is intended that one man shall do all the work on this farm. The live stock probably will consist of one brood mare and one cow. A certain amount of strawberries, raspberries, cherries and small fruits and vegetables will be grown. 1,000 laying hens and enough breeding stock used to renew the flock of layers as often as is necessary. If it is proved that five acres is not sufficient, then acre after acre will be added until the farm proves to be profitable. The buildings and all plans will be started as if the farm were being owned and operated by a man with limited means and gradually added to and developed as the income justifies.

## GARDENING NOTES

FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

HAVE STRAWBERRIES In Your Garden From June to November.

Pot grown strawberries planted in August will produce a crop of the largest and finest berries next June. They may be safely planted in the hottest, driest weather without serious check to growth. Ordinary layer plants set out this autumn will not produce a satisfactory crop of fruit until June, 1915, so a year is gained in planting.

Pot grown plants are produced from the runners on plants growing in the field. The runners are permitted to take root when small pots are plunged or sunk in the earth beside them; the runner is severed from the parent plant, the young plant transferred to the pot.

It is difficult to surpass the horticultural record of New York State for the introduction of new and valuable fruits, flowers and vegetables. Cultivated strawberries have shown a tendency for some years to continue flowering and bearing long after the regular fruiting season, and newspapers in various parts of the country from time to time have reported new ever-bearing strawberries, but it remained for a New York State man, Samuel Cooper of Cattaraugus county, to develop a true autumn bearing strawberry that could be relied upon to produce regularly at this season.

Mr. Cooper named his berry Pan-American, from which several new and improved varieties have resulted. On July 21 the writer picked fruit of several varieties of autumn bearing strawberries on the grounds of J. T. Lovett, Little Silver, New Jersey. The berries were just beginning to ripen at that time and although some were not well colored still the flavor was as sweet and the berries as sound as any of the early fruiting varieties. The true autumn bearing strawberries should not be confused with the French everbearing, the seeds of which have been offered by some seedsmen, and are almost sure to be a disappointment.

Pot grown plants of the autumn fruiting strawberries can be planted any time during August or early in September and if properly treated will make a good start this season and a strong growth early next spring, producing a good late crop next year. The soil should be prepared as directed for the early berries and next spring a liberal supply of commercial fertilizer should be supplied, analyzing not less than 4 per cent nitrogen, 10 per cent potash, using twelve quarts over each 100 feet of row, being careful not to get it on the leaves or nearer than three inches to the plants, never applying after rain or when the plants are wet. This treatment can be continued once a month until the plants seem exhausted by the large yield of fruit, when a rest may be given for a month before the next application.

T. C. Keivitt of New Jersey, who has raised record-breaking crops of strawberries, in addition to approving the general cultural directions we have given says to plant only pot grown plants in August or September and recommends in addition to turning under a liberal supply of well rotted manure a top dressing of dried blood, sold by seedmen and dealers in fertilizers.

In watering lawns with a hose use only a fine spray directed so the water will fall softly like rain.



Pot grown strawberry. Progressive, half size.

Strawberries require full sunlight, so do not attempt to make your bed where it will be shaded by trees.

For small gardens set the plants in rows two feet apart and the plants fifteen inches apart in the rows. If to be worked with the cultivator have the rows three feet apart and the plants one foot apart in the row. Cut off the runners as fast they appear. If to be grown in matted rows plant the rows four feet apart and permit the runners to grow and fill up the spaces between the plants.

The soil must be kept mellow and free from weeds by frequent hoeing or cultivating. As soon as the ground is lightly frozen cover the beds with straw. When the plants begin to show signs of growth in the spring rake the straw from the tops of the plants, keeping it well under the foliage about the base of the plants, leaving it between the rows to keep the soil cool and moist and to keep the berries off the ground. Clippings from the lawn are very good for this purpose.

Unleached wood ashes or muriate of potash along the rows early in the spring will increase the size and quantity of the berries and heighten the flavor.

If the plants blossom in May the blossoms should be removed. It will be three or four weeks before they flower again, when the blossoms should be removed as before. If the blossoms are not removed after August 1, the fruit will form and ripen from August 20 to September 1.

The plants must be thoroughly cultivated all the season, keeping down the weeds, which would rob the plants of nourishment. The early varieties will not flower a second time, if the blossoms are removed, and this is the chief difference between the early and late fruiting kinds.

With the substantial start that has now been made it will be indeed strange if many improved varieties are not produced, so that strawberries can be profitably grown commercially to give a continuous and abundant supply of fruit from the early varieties bearing in June until the beds are killed by heavy frosts on the late autumn croppers.

The early berries have been constantly improving from the old Wilson, which was thought a wonder when it was introduced, now practically forgotten. These newer berries excel in size, flavor and productiveness, and with the same effort the autumn fruiting varieties should show equally great improvements.

## The Advice of Large Growers.

L. J. Farmer of New York State, a large grower of strawberries and one of the first to grow and recommend the autumn fruiting varieties, sums up his experience in the following suggestion: The soil should be rich and in good condition in order to have strawberry plants thrive at any time of the year, and this is especially important when they are planted in the autumn, because they have such a short time to become established before the alternate freezing and thawing of winter weather.

I advise planting on land that has been used the same season for early vegetables, such as peas or potatoes. The land must be well cultivated and in good condition. It will not do to use a piece that has been used for grass or any crop that has not received frequent cultivation throughout the season, as the plants will succumb before they start.

Good garden soil, such as you would consider satisfactory and in proper condition for a flower garden, will grow good strawberries.

I find that later plants with plenty of roots quite satisfactory and less expensive than potted plants. For varieties I cannot give definite instruction, because varieties vary so much with different treatments and on different kinds of soil.

The following varieties succeed admirably on the strong, rich soil of northern New York. For very early, Early Ozark; for medium early, Senator Durrant; for midseason, Aroma; for late, Ridgway; for autumn bearing, American, Francis and Progress. There are numerous other valuable varieties. It does not matter so much what variety you grow as to learn the kind of soil and treatment the variety you grow requires.

Do not wait for a rain to set out the plants, as the soil will pack about them and afterward "bake" hard. It is better to set them out when the soil is loose and friable. The ideal time is just before a rain. I never consider the weather so far as rain is concerned, but rather select weather that is neither too dry nor too hot, the cool of the evening rather than in the morning, so the plants will have all night to prepare for the next day's sun.

It is not a serious matter for the plants to wilt after planting if carefully set out, as they will come up again as soon as the sun goes down.

On strong, heavy soils that are naturally moist I do not advise watering after setting, as it tends to make a hard soil about the plants. On dry, sandy soils it is always advisable to water the plants after setting, but the watering must not be done in the hot sunshine or it will do more harm than good. Draw a thin layer of earth up about the plant after the water has sunk into the soil, which prevents "baking."

Cultivate from the time of planting up to freezing weather, and apply a handful of commercial fertilizer between the plants once a month until freezing time.

Get your plants into the ground as soon as received, and with as little exposure as possible.

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## CRESTED WHITE DUCKS USED FOR ORNAMENTS

Cost More Than Pekins, Which Have All Their Utility Qualities.

By LOUIS PAUL GRAHAM.

Crested white ducks are a variety which is formally recognized by the American Poultry Association in its standard of excellence as a distinct breed in itself. Specimens of this variety are rarely shown at the large exhibitions, chiefly on account of lack of classification.



A crate of strawberries picked October 20, 1912.

but often at the large fall fairs a score or more will be exhibited. As a rule they are white in plumage, like the Pekin duck, and of approximately the same size. They have orange yellow legs and beaks and are noted for their good layers and for feathers on the back of their heads. This must be firm and not wabbling, and of course the larger it is the better the specimen.

Their origin is indeterminate. It is known that the folks on the "other side" bred varieties of crested ducks and I have seen specimens imported direct from Germany. These latter were all white.

Crested white ducks have no special utility qualities which are not possessed by the famous old Pekins. Their breeders state that they are good layers and grow well, developing equally as fast as the Pekin and of equal value as a market duck.

No one would seriously consider stocking under chicken legs with a thousand or more crested white ducks for broilers, except as an advertisement of the farm, and then too it would be difficult to obtain the necessary large quantity of brooding ducks at considerably less cost.

At present the breeding of crested ducks is confined to a few who keep them for ornamental purposes or to others who use them for exhibition alone.

They average about one pound less in weight than the Pekin, the ducks weighing six to eight pounds, the ducks five to seven pounds, according to age. The ducks are good layers and will set, hatch and rear the ducklings, although the eggs may also be hatched in incubators and under chicken legs. Where large numbers of ducklings are desired artificial incubation is generally used. They then can be hatched and reared on a larger scale than under the duck or chicken hen, being used for incubation and brooding of the eggs.

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## Long Island Show at Patchogue.

The Long Island Poultry Association has decided to hold its first annual show at Patchogue from October 28 to November 1, inclusive. Judge W. J. Stanton will place the show in charge. The association will offer a number of silver cups and a large assortment of valuable merchandise in addition to regular cash prizes.

## STABLE MANURE (ODORLESS)

Naturally ferried, Dried and Ground; an odorless and rich fertilizer for use by florists, landscape gardeners, truck growers and farmers, and for general farming purposes.

For mixing with soil for potted plants, for field crops, for grass and lawns and for vegetable gardens, promoting rapid, steady growth. Write for circular and prices.

PUT UP IN BAGS, 100 LBS. EACH.

N. Y. Stable Manure Co.

223 Washington St., Jersey City, N. J.

Send for Catalogue.

TICE C. KEVITT - Athens, N. J.

## POT-GROWN STRAWBERRIES

For August Planting

in all the popular and well tried varieties, including the French Alpine and Autumn Bearing.

Also strong field grown plants of German and Japanese Iris, Peonies, Oriental Poppies and Lilium Candidum.

This is the natural planting season for the above

Price Lists, General and Autumn Bulb Catalogs Sent Upon Application.

BOBBINK & ATKINS

NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS and PLANTERS

RUTHERFORD, N. J.

## Set Out Lovett's Pot-Grown Strawberry Plants in

July or August and Have a Crop of Delicious,

Big, Red, Juicy Berries Next June

I am recognized throughout the country as a strawberry plant grower. For 35 years and more I have specialized in this line, and my plants are known in all the States and Territories. Some of the most widely known and successful strawberry varieties are introduced by me. For instance the Gandy, Morning Star, Silver Coin, etc.

This year I have a magnificent lot of plants of the wonderful Van Fleet hybrids, varieties that I have been growing for the last five years, and I can conscientiously say I have never grown a strawberry that I can recommend more highly, as best in every way. I have sent you this.

Edmund Wilson Early Jersey Giant Late Jersey Giant

They are strong, healthy growers, and immense yields of brilliant red berries of enormous size with the exquisite flavor of the wild strawberry.

Write for my Strawberry Booklet: I will gladly mail a copy to you FREE. It tells all about the Van Fleet hybrids, also the remarkable ever-bearing strawberries, and gives full descriptions of all the other choice varieties, with prices and full cultural directions.

Now is the time to order.

It takes time to properly prepare the bed for plants. I will tell you how to do it for largest yield of berries.

Write now to J. T. Lovett

McDonough Nursery

Box 222

Little Silver, N. J.

## SENATOR STORMED BY CHICKEN.

Washington Housewives Send Them by Parcel Post.

When Senator Tillman, who is on a diet by order of his physician, asserted somewhat peevishly, "The art of frying chickens is unknown in Washington," he had not reckoned with the housewives of the District of Columbia, many of them Southerners and jealous of their ability to cook chicken in any fashion.

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As a result the committee room was filled with chicken bones and Senator Tillman, who is on a diet by order of his physician, asserted somewhat peevishly, "The art of frying chickens is unknown in Washington," he had not reckoned with the housewives of the District of Columbia, many of them Southerners and jealous of their ability to cook chicken in any fashion.

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